

EDUCATION IN TURKEY.

BOOKS ARE RARE, BUT THE "BUBBLE-BUBBLE" AND "FIRE OF COALS" ARE NECESSARY.

HOW MOSLEM BOYS AND GIRLS AND CHRISTIAN CHILDREN LEARN THEIR FIRST LESSONS.

At five years of age a Turkish boy begins to go to school. It is a momentous occasion. Attired in his best, his youthful head surmounted by a red fez and dangling black tassel, the small acolyte is seated on a gorgeously caparisoned pony-if the family finances allow-and in the wake of a double row of already initiated scholars who have left their studies to act as escort, moves on in state to the mahalleh, or primary district school, which ocruple one of the rooms of a mosque. No gentle schoolma'am meets him with kindly words, but an old Hodja hobbles forth to greet him. This ven-Turkish theological school at the feet of some



SARKIS AND HERONE ARDZONI.

Turkish Gamaliel, is paid by the community, and ially combines the offices of priest and teacher. His salary is helped out by occasional presents from the parents on feast days or the first day of the week, in order to secure his special attention to their children. Before entering the schoolroom each child leaves his shoes at the door and then squats down upon his own special mat brought from-home.

The teacher sits upon a small divan with cush tons covered with an Oriental rug. On one side of him stands his nargile, or "bubble-bubble," chibouk and a mangal with its "fire of conis" to keep him comfortable and enable him to light his onveniently; on the other a pitcher of water, Books are rare. Usually the letters and words are written on a board and the process of learning is slow and tedious. If the children have books they hold them on their knees, and all study aloud at the same time, with shrill voice and constant rock-

"Alleph! Be! Se! Te!" and so on, while he who makes the most noise is esteemed the best stu-dent. No one passes by a Turkish school ignorant | Mrss Bertha von Schraeder Fletcher, Thursday

to increase the variety of the feast.

In the schools if some small boy needs discipline he is shut up in a dark closet called the "school prison," or else punished by the bastinado applied to the soles of his stockinged feet.

Before leaving school in the afternoon books are laid aside and there is a season of song, in which the matter lea is. These songs are either love songs or in praise of heroes in their national history.

Then they grather up their possessions, of which they are very proud, their school bags, made of heavy canvas-like cloth with the star and crescent embrodiered on them; their brass penholders and inkwells. Then, with a whoop, off they found.

Girls are also admitted to the privileges of these schools until they are nine years old, when their education is usually considered complete, and a husband is in order.

Quite different are the schools attended by the Christians. These are maintained by the Greeks and Armenians, are usually built on the church premises, are surrounded by a playsround, and are frequently presided over by a young woman who has been educated in the Girls' Cologe at Schools or the mission schools or colleges of Marish, Adabatic or the mission schools or colleges of Marish, Adabatic or the mission schools or colleges of Marish, Adabatic or the mission schools or colleges of Marish, Adabatic or the response of the conservation in their methods as they are permitted to be. No historical books are allowed; no encyclopicalia until most of it has been tern out by the censors, no book on science that contains any reference to dynamic or telephone or the starfish; no geography that speaks of the "union of rivers," and no book of any kind that refers to Turkey or Mahemetanism, revolution, equality, liberty or insurrection.

The kindergarten has been introduced for the Christian children. rection.

The kindergarten has been introduced for the Christian children. They are very quick to learn, and seem really to enjoy Froebel training.

IN THE WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

A MOST VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS AND PAPERS ON EXHIBITION AT THE MUSIC TEACHERS CONVENTION.

The exhibition in the woman's department is one of the most attractive things in the whole Music being held always has many visitors. The room is the prettiest one in the building, and the collection it contains speaks well for the industry and interest of the women who worked to secure it. There are records of all the feminine orchestras. amateur and professional, in the country; books and papers on musical subjects, written or translated by women; photographs of women's experiments in acousties and science; records of Indian music; compositions by women, biographies of comen musicians; pictures of musicians of both sexes, and instruments to simplify practice. of these latter were invented by men, alas! but have the same reason for being in the woman's department that the methods have. One that was invented by a woman, Miss J. Strong, is called the gyastick, and is used for strengthening the fingers for the plane, organ and stringed instruments.

A pretty little pamphlet containing a list of 1,000 compositions by women, compiled by John Towers, is on sale in this room, and Mrs. Sutro hopes the public will testify its interest in woman's work and at the same time help to pay the expenses of the woman's department by buying it.

Social gatherings are held in the exhibition room after each day's sessions. The women have arranged the following programme for this after-

Address, "The Woman's Club as a Factor in General Music Culture," Mrs. Charles Virgil, musical club department of "The Pianist and Organist"; piano solo, (a) "Greeting," (b) Dich" (F. Marion Ralston), Miss F. Marion Ralston, Tuesday Musical Club, St. Louis, address, "The Philanthropic Side of Music Club Work,"



TURKISH SCHOOLBOYS.

legged on the floor before him. After they have

When it is time to recite the | Musical, Minneapolis; vocal solo, (a) "The Garde Hodin rouses himself from his nap or his smoke and calls the children, who seat themselves cross-legged on the floor hefore him. After they have Conn.; address, "Women in Musical Literature," barned their alphabet they recite in Turkish six Mrs. M. E. Merrick, vocal solo, (a) "Sans Tol" times a week and in the Koran six times. The (Mmc. Gny D'Hardelot), (b) "Midsummer Dreams," Hodja also dells them moral stories suitable to their infantile comprehension. Most of these are Relation to Egyptian Music," Miss Mary Burt; taken from the tales of Narsatin Hodja, whose wield solo, Club of Philadelphia, reading from the tales of Esop, and comprise us to the control of the contro prise 185 in the couplind.

When the hour for function arrives great is the rejeicing out come the children's function baskets, and one garly colored reeds and samped like a Scotch kettle with a cover that moves sidewise on the floor, and, dropping down cross-legged again, begins to unpack his store of olives, raising, cheese, known bread and some acrt of sweetment. These they generously share with each other, so as

DAINTY SUMMER GOWNS.

MUSLINS, LINENS, GRENADINES AND LACE FABRICS POPULAR.

SOME WORTH DESIGNS THAT ATTRACT THE EX-PERIENCED EYE-NEW IDEAS FOR

THE LITTLE GIRLS. As the season advances the most charming materials come to the fore; muslins so delicate and impal-pable that they are almost invisible, linens of every hue and pattern, grenadines plain or with patterns, lace fabries, of which there is a great variety; tulies, organdles, etc.-in short, everything that tends to make the summer woman of fashlon an ethercal The muslins and organdles are nearly printed, with an immense choice of patterns and "motifa." "Shadow" designs are the most popular, and some of the latest French gowns in this genre have the groundwork covered with large impresstons of folinge and arabesques, like ancient tapes-tries. Worth uses these rather bizarre patterns with exquisite effect, but it requires the master touch to manipulate such eccentricities and give them distinction. In less artistic hands they are apt to look

USE OF ECRU LINENS. The new ecru linens are particularly chic. Some are embroldered with white; others with black. Still others have satin stripes of blue, pink or green. The very latest novelty in this fabric has the warp of the grass and the woof of colored slik, giving a changeable effect. These, of course, must all be made up over colored taffetas, the skirt, like all these of this senson, made separate from the petti-

If these materials are not to be washed, the skirts are cut bias; but if they are to be laundered, they are cut on the straight and slightly gathered around the waist. Figure still keeps its popularity. Its solidity, its freshness and the facility with which it is laundered make it a really valuable textile; and, this year it comes in both plain colors and figured patterns, the former showing the lovellest shades of pink, blue, green and mauve.

ONE OF WORTH'S GEMS.

A pique model from Worth, which demonstrates what can be done with this material, has a skirt trimmed down on either seam of the front breadth "en tablier," with an entre-deux of yellow guipure, at the end of which, on either side, at the bottom, are two ribbons of black velvet which encircle the



DINNER GOWN OF MOUSSELINE DE SOIE OVER WHITE SATIN.

skirt, with the exception of the front breadth. The skirt, with the exception of the front breath, cor-corsage is formed of a bolero of piqué, entirely cov-ered with yellow guipure, cut with straight fronts over a little vest. This is cut up very much in the back to show a wide belt of draped black velvet. The sleeves have the same motif as the skirt, entre-deux sieeves have the same motif as the skirt, entre-deux of yellow guipure, extending down the arms, and black velvet ribbon encircling the wrists. The contrast of the yellow lace, black velvet and the dead whiteness of the plaue is most happy.

A slight indication of the fushion for skirts for the coming winter is shown by the increased tendency to drage them over a contrasting material. As nothing is prettier for winter street dresses than this fashion, it is to be hoped it is a true prophecy. Another shape which seems to be increasing in popularity is a deep yoke, tightly fitted over the hips, and the rest of the skirt gathered



DINNER GOWN OF IVORY WHITE SATIN. THE WAIST IS FINISHED WITH BANDS OF GREEN CHIFFON.

onto the bottom of the yoke, some of the latest Parisian confections having the upper part of a different material and color. PRETTY SUMMER TOILETTE.

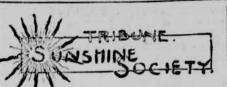
As a piece de résistance, a bérège is one of the most useful of summer tollettes. A pretty suggestion for a feach of this kind has the skirt finished at the bottom with three narrow ruflles; the waist is blouse-shaped, fastened on the side with a gath ered ruffle of double! chiffon, and the skeeves are in the latest style, below composed of a succession of narrow tucks from shoulder to wrist. Crêpe de of narrow tucks from shoulder to wrist. Crêpe de chene is also a great deal worn. A pretty French gown in this naterial has the skiri made on a silk lining in three overlapping divisions or flounces, gorred and shaped and put on without gathers, each one being scalleped and edged with sewing silk fringe. The bedice is cut low in the neck, and is worn with a grainpe. The neck is cut as a surplice and finished with revers, the right side overlapping the left, and the revers or ficht being scalleped and edged with a fringe like that on the skirt. The sleeves are long and tight-fitting except for the usual puff at the top. The "dernier cit" in France for little girls is to dress them with black scales and short black stockings, with a tright-sciored frock. Quite in the latest vouce is a little costume of pink batiste, made a la Russe, hanging straight from the shoulders. This opens for a short distance down on the left side, the opening being finished with an accordion-pleated black mourselfer de sole ruffle. A sash of black liberty slik is tied very far down below the waist, and the legs are left bare, with the exception of black silk socks and English thes.

BUSINESS WOMEN'S CLUB.

The new Business Women's Club, at No. 203 West Fourteenth-st, has been formally opened, and is now ready to receive young women or girls em-ployed during the day or seeking employment. They can obtain heart and rooms, including faundry, for from \$4 to \$7 a week. One of the prime movers in the Business Women's Cub is Miss Flor-ence Fairview, who for some years has been interested in the organized labor movement, and has done much hard work to help amellorate the condition of working-women in the metropolis.

In speaking of the objects of the new club yester.

day Miss Fairview said that many working-women had one felt the accessity for samething of the The club will not only provide a home for many of them at a moderate cost, but it will also furnish them with a place where they can hold meetings and dehate subjects vital to their well-being and interests. Heretofore they nave tod no such place. They could not hold meetings in any such place. They could not hold meetings in any such place. They could not hold meetings in any such place. They could not hold meetings in any sufficient amount of boiling water and steep one minute. This is called Leigh Hunt tea. meethus and interests. Heretofore they have and no such place. They could not hold meetings in any of the small halls, because these halls are almost invariably over saloons and such places. The club has already severty-live members, and fifteen of them board in the house. The club combines the features of the Jane Club, of Chleago, and the labor organizations. The club proposes to hold an excursion on July II, and other entertainments will be provided from time to time. The rooms of the club are oben day and evening for the convenience and comfort of self-supporting young women, topportunities for education have not been overlooked, and classes in German, French, Lath, history, elecution, law, music, etc. have been formed. Executive and social meetings are held on every other Thursday.



President-General of the T. S. S.: Every line of the Woman's Page is filled with interest, and the T. S. S. is doing noble work. Though not a "shut-in" myself, it has been my blessed privilege to minister to the wants of two loved ones through long months of patient suffering until called to the "bright beyond." "The End of the Way" that appeared in the column is indeed most comforting. I should like to join the ranks of the T. S. S., and should like to join the ranks of the T. S. S. and if by my feeble efforts I can shed a single ray of sunshine on some "shut-in" I shall indeed be happy. I inclose a little poem, "A Mother's Love," which I think will touch a tender chord in the heart of any who may have been called upon to mourn the loss of that dear parent. I have a number of copies of "The Outlook," which I would be glad to contribute, and would also send the be glad to contribute, and would also send the Woman's Page of The Tribune. My little boy, seven years old, is also greatly interested in the T. S. S., and asked if I thought you would accept him as a member. I told him to send a contribution with a letter of inquiry. Very truly.

MRS. M. M. PAINTER.

A MOTHER'S LOVE. Some day.
When others braid your thick brown hair
And drape your form in silk and lace.
When others call you "dear" and "fair."
And hold your hands and kies your face,
You'll not forget that far above
All others is a mother's love.

Some day,
'Mong strangers in far distant lands,
In your new home beyond the sea.
When at your lips are baby hands.
And children playing at your knee—
O then, as at your side they grow,
How I have loved you you will know!

When you must feel love's heavy loss, You will remember other years When I, too bent beneath the cross. And mix my memory with thy tears, In such dark hours be not afraid. Within their shadow I have prayed.

Some day,
Your daughter's voice or smile, or eyes,
My face will suddenly recall;
Then you will smile in sweet surprise,
And your soul unto mine will call
In that dear unforgotten prayer,
Which we at evening used to share.

Some day,

A flower, a song, a word may be
A link between us strong and sweet;
Ah, then, dear child, remember me!
And let your beart to "mother" beat
My love is with you everywhere—
You cannot get beyond my prayer.

Some day,
At longest it cannot be long.
I shall with glad impatience wait
Amid the glory and the song,
For you before the Golden Gate.
After earth's parting and earth's pain,
Never to part! Never again!
—(Unknown, Sent by Mrs. Painter.

To the President-General of the T. S. S.: I am only seven years old, but would like to belong to the Sunshine Society if I can. I think some of the verses in The Tribune are so pretty: I cut "Jack Crawford's" out to put in my scraphook. I send you a little piece, "You and I," which I think is lovely, and I wish you would print it. I also send "The Camel's Lament," which I think is so furny and might make some little sick girl or boy laugh. I will send you some scrapbook pictures and the young Christian soidler, and my Laiy Faire doil. I send a stamp, and do hope you will allow me to be a member. Truly yours, WILLIE PAINTER. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Note-Willie Painter will hear from some little members who have received his gifts.

nembers who have received his gifts.

To the President-General of the T. S. S.: I send To the President-General of the T. S. S.: I send you the following little gem. It came into my possession in this way: More than fifty years ago a beloved friend who was my former Sabbath-school teacher asked me to accompany her on a visit to a dear young invalid, who was unable to walk. This young lady could wheel herself in her chair to the window and remarked that nature seemed to her as a picture. Among the precious thoughts given to her on this occasion were these lines: "Give me my Bible in my hand, With heart to read and understand. The sure, unerting Word; I'll ask no company to stay. But sit alone day after day, Conversing with the Lord."

I have often repeated them for the benefit of

Conversing with the Lord.

I have often repeated them for the benefit of others, as well as to my own advantage. Hoping they may do good to the large company of "shuttens" from outward privilege and blessing. I venture to send them. Very truly yours.

MARY C. MEADE.

Eustis, Lake County, Fla. The following letter is sent by Mrs. C. Vanden-

The following letter is sent by Mrs. C. Vandenberg, an old lady of eighty-five years;
Mrs. C. Vandenberg sends her compliments to The Tribune Sunshine Society and thanks for the pin, and to R. C. C. for seeds and nice pieces. The first are already sprouting, and the pieces all made into a cushion cover for some one. The dear old lady's knitted mat is appreciated. Have written and sent her a specimen of my needlework. May success attend the Sunshiners.

C. VANDENBERG.

To the President-General of the T. S. S.: I send you a small package of papers and a century plant. This plant was given to me by a niece, who brought it from Mexico. She spent most of her time camping out in the mountains. There had been a long, dry, hot season, and everything was parched and dry, with not a green spot to be seen anywhere, when one night it rained, and the next morning, she says, the crest of the mountains were perfectly green with these century plants.

My wife had two of these plants laid away in a box for eight years. One day she came across them and placed them in water, and that same evening when we looked we found they had turned a beautiful green. Whether they will keep dry a hundred years and bloom out in a cup of water during the night we have not tested, but we have kept them twelve years, and know them to live afterward in a cup of water. Truly yours, UNCLE DAN. This plant was given to me by a niece, who brought

Evans. Col. F. S. The knitting apron and poem sent by Miss P. S. The knitting apron and poem sent by Miss P. S. The knitting apron and poem sent by Miss P. S. The knitting apron and poem sent by Miss Shin, who is seventy-nine years old, and a wildow of Captain Jonathan Shin, who served in the Blackhawk War. His memoirs I send this day to Miss



Pillow-case tuling is the correct material to buy when a supply of new pillow-cases and bolster-cases is needed. It is much better than the ordinary muslin, being woven so that every width may be bought, smiable for all sizes of pillows and bolsters. There is only one seam to sew up—the end seam—and the hem to make. The long side seam that is so apt to pucker is entirely dispensed with.

As delicate looking as are feathers of a light shade, they can be freshened and cleaned if only one knows how. The best way is to dip them in warm water in which white soap and a small pieces of pearl ash have been dissolved. Repeat the process several times, squeezing the feathers gently, and using a weaker solution of soap, and then rinse them in cold water and beat them across the hand to expel the water. When nearly dry curl each fibre separately with a blunt knife.

When crewel work is to be washed it is best to make the process as quick as possible, to keep the colors of the wool from running. Rinse well and roll in a cloth and wring dry. Iron on the wrong side as soon as it is dry.

Paint stain can be removed without leaving any mark by rubbing with turpentine. If the paint is fresh it can be easily removed by applying the turpentine with a sponge, but when dried it is better to mix with the turpentine an equal part of pure alcohol, and clein off with benzine.

At a swell "freak" dinner recently given in Paris in the Champs Elysées, the women present wore headdresses suggesting certain dishes, A girl wore one built in imitation of a cauliflower. There were others in the form of a pheasant, a pate de fole gras, a salmon, a lobster and various kinds of fruits. The guests were placed at small tables, where only one especial food was served. There were fish tables, meat tables, and tables for there were fish tables, meat tables, and tables for vegetables. Fruits, desserts, lees and coffee. The diners changed tables throughout the repast, and so made an excellent meal. The headdresses were exhibited after dinner, and created much interest and amusement. girl were one built in imitation of a cauliflower

Five o'clock ton should always be so light that it will not spot the coming dinner. Fower sandwiches are dainty and appetizing for summer. To make them wrap the bread in a hapkin with clover, roses or violeis, or put the flowers into the butter jar several hours before making the sand-

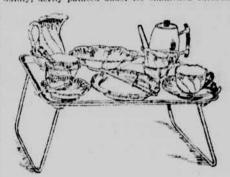
Most of the Illness of infancy is due to imprope feeding. The baby eats either too much or too feeding. The baby cuts either too much or too little, and in either case what he does cut is more than likely to be just what he ought not to have if mothers would remember that the baby's stora-ach is as weak as its body, they would save the helpless little one a great amount of suffering.

When cream is extremely rich it can be whipped more easily if a little milk is added to it. It will also whip more easily if it is well chilled. NEW STYLES IN DISHES.

THE LATEST INVENTIONS IN TABLE DEC-ORATIONS-BEAUTIFUL DINNER SETS

AND TEA SERVICES. The gourmet of two centuries ago gave scant heed to the platter that contained the viand he awaited; but nowadays the butler, thanks to his connivance with fashion, can echo the politician in

exclaiming, "Nous avons changé tout cela, Oysters and clams must be served in dishes with intaglio depressions that correspond with the con tour of the bivalves that they are to contain, and the "fish set" tempts both the eye and the palate dainty, deftly painted under its enamelled surface.



THE BREAKFAST STAND.

The breakfast service, too, must be sui generis, and vie with the chef in sparpening appetites with its fragile cups and saucers, egg-holders as thin as the shift they replace, and porcelain plates that artistically formed to the control of the c

cally frame the edibles they are to contain.

Appropriately enough, the "Napoleonic craze" has rang examples in the output of the famous factory at Sevres, in which industry the great Emperor himself took personal interest, and some of the most recherché table sets are embellished either with the laurel enwrenthed N or the bee that Josephine preferred to monogram or imperial crest.

One especially decorative "set" has they raised gilt bees strewn over the entire surface, while the th. N and crown adorn the centre of each plate and the front of all standing pleces. As a fitting



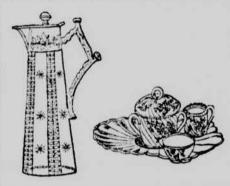
PLATE FOR BREAD AND BUTTER.

accompaniment to such a "set" come the coffee, chocolate or tea pot, sugar-jar and creamer of the delicate Empire green, also boasting the Emperor's emblems as a lecoration. Besides the dining-table, "milady's" dressing table

and writing-desk may also be fitted with all needed ecessories.

Coming from the other side of the Pacific we have perceiains quite as fascinating in their way as those imported from France. They bear no insignia of royal mandarins, but are artistically decprited with the nation's chosen blossom-the chrys-

The colors are particularly delicate, and the wealth of foliage surrounding each flower gives a most inviting decoration, making these dishes pe-



EARLY MORNING CUP OF TEA SET. CUT GLASS

cultarly acceptable when appelites must be whetled quite as much by service as by the menu. Still another country contributes to the decoration of our china-this time, Holland, whence ome the dainty delft pieces now so much in vogue. This ware is especially adapted to summer homes, where the breakfast or tea table would be irresistible, indeed, if set with this blue and white china on white damask, and having a few delicate pink carmations in a long-stemmed wase for a centrentees.

piece.
But, not forgetting our own country, there are

carnations in a long-stemmed vase for a centreplece.

But, not forgetting our own country, there are
violet-strewn china in berry and lee-cream sets,
covered bon-bon dishes, tiny candlesticks, cracker
and sugar jars and quaintly shaped double dishes
for serving cruckers und cheese, and also larger
styles for bread and hutter, cake, sugar and cream.

For the invalid who must breakfast in bed, there
is a practical little device for holding the necessary pieces.

The china tray, daintily decorated, has three indentations in which the covered cup, tiny sugarhowl and creamer fit safely, while at the end is
left a space for holding the silees of toast. This
convenient little affair will be found invaluable in
the sick room, and not its least attractive feature
is the price-\$2.50 for a large one, while the smaller
sizes are procurable for \$1.25.

On a rather more elaborate scale is the breakfast
"set" on the tray with folding stand shown in an
accompanying cut.

Everything necessary for quite an elaborate individual breakfast is provided, and the rings hold
each piece firmly in place.

Special preparations are now being made for
Fourth of July dinners, and, as the grown-up children as well as "Young America" wish to celebrate the day, many patriotic touches can be given
to the daining table that will prove most acceptable.

A pure white damask cloth will best enhance
the Nation's colors, which should constitute the
decorations. Have the centrepiece of crushed
American flags, encircling a bed of bright red gerafilms, while the chandeler should be draped with
red, while and blue bunting. Numerous paper lanterns will help supoly the light. Menu cards can
be of thy dars, with the name written on a white
stripe. Surprise confectionery in the shape of
encoclate firecrackers, etc., can be secured from
any confectioner.

THE DAY'S GOSSIP.

The sixth annual convention of the National Association of Elocutionists will begin to-day and continue until July 2. There will be daily sessions from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., with papers by eminent elecutionists; four evening entertainments of read-ings, and a reception to visiting members.

The Professional Woman's League will entertain Miss Rosalle Balmer Smith, of St. Louis, at its social meeting this afternoon. Miss Smith the representative plantst of St. Louis at the Mus Teachers' Convention and a nicee of Mrs. Sc Smith, one of the vice-presidents of the League.

The Department of Musical Literature has for the chairman Marie Merrick. She has been en-thusiastic in the work of the department, and the exhibit in the woman's salon is large and inter-esting, embracing all branches of literary work that pertain to music, journalism, criticism, fic-tion and musical education.

The reception in honor of the graduating class of Grammar School No. 9 will be held at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Grammar School No. 19, No. 344 East Fourteenthst, will have the graduating exercises of the boys' department at 9 o'clock this morning.

A NEW "DOOR OF HOPE" WANTED.

A number of women interested in mission work in Syracuse met in the Rescue Mission on Sat-

urday to organize a Door of Hope in that city. A letter was read from Mrs. E. M. Whittemore, of New-York, the founder of the Door of Hope Union,

New-York, the founder of the Door of Hope Union, encouraging the Syracuse women. The women in Syracuse are entimistastic, but are in sore need of necessary funds. One woman has offered her news for sale at a very low figure, and the women are manguine about raising the necessary money. The meeting was presided over by Miss S. M. Eanta, the assistant superintendent of the Rescue Mission. Two girls, sixteen and twenty-four years cid, have been taken from their immoral surroundings by Miss Ranta, the women present on Saturday pledging themselves to help pay their board until some definite end is reached regarding the Door of Hope, Miss Ranta was for some time connected with the work among the factory girls in Brooklyn.

WOMAN'S PAGE APPRECIATED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: To me a beautiful feature of your Sunshine Society is the touch of "heart to heart" with our brothers and sisters in the Master's work. Faces

REPORT ON RURAL SCHOOLS

CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE OF

TWELVE OF THE N. E. A.

VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE RURAL SCHOOL PROB-LEM DISCUSSED-LARGER SCHOOLS DESIRABLE-THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Washington, June 27 .- The report of the Committee of Twelve on Rural Schools in the United States, appointed at the convention of the National Educational Association in July, 1895, has been com-pleted and will be submitted at the next annual gathering. It is one of the most important documents relating to schools that have appeared since
the promulgation of the report of the Committee
of Ten on Secondary Education in this country a
couple of years ago. The committee consists of
Henry Sabin, of Iowa; D. L. Kiehle, of Minnesofa;
A. B. Poland, of New-York; C. C. Rounds, of NewHampshire; J. H. Phillips, of Alabama; B. A. Hinsdale, of Michigan; S. T. Black of California, W. S. dale, of Michigan; S. T. Black, of California; W. S. Sutton, of Texas; L. E. Wolf, of Missouri; Dr. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education; L. B. Evans, of Georgia, and C. R. Skinner, of New-York.

The report discusses the rural school problem in the different aspects of school maintenance, super-vision, supply of teachers and instruction and discipline. Each of these subjects was in charge of a sub-committee of three, their work being reviewed by the entire committee.

The report says that for purposes of organization, maintenance or supervision, nothing should be recognized as the unit smaller than the township or the county. The school district is the most undesirable unit possible. Effecting this change wherever the district system prevails would conduce to effectiveness and simplicity of organization, economy in funds, equalization of taxation and a system of supervision which would produce better results. All the sub-committees favor the consolidation of schools which are too small to employ profitably the time of one teacher, into larger schools, when practicable, in order that better

instruction may be provided than is now possible.

Every community should be required to raise a certain sum for the support of its schools as a prerequisite for receiving its share of public A certain definite sum should be appropriated to each school out of the State funds, and the remainder should be divided in accordance with some established rule, some discrimination being made in favor of townships most willing to tax themselves for school purposes.

One of the great hindrances to the improvement f the rural school lies in its isolation, and its inability to furnish to the pupil that stimulative in-fluence which comes from contact with others of his own age and advancement. The committee, fluence which comes from contact with others of his own age and advancement. The committee, therefore, recommends collecting pupils from small schools into larger ones, and paying from the public funds for their transportation, believing that in this way better teachers can be provided, more rational methods of instruction adopted, and, at the same time, the expense of the school materially lessened. There is a tendency to fill the rural schools with untrained, immature teachers. The establishment of normal training schools, under competent instructors, with short courses, each year of which shall be complete in itself, would do much to remedy this evil.

The extension and adjustment of the courses and terms of the State normal schools so as to constitute a continuous session would enable them to contribute more directly than now to the improvement of the teachers of rural schools. The State would then be jastified in demanding some degree of professional training from every teacher in the rural as well as in the city schools.

The establishment of libraries, the prosecution of the work of school extension by lectures and other means, the introduction of such studies as will have a tendency to connect the school and the home, especially those having a direct bearing upon the every-day life of the community and the necessity of applying the laws of sanitation to the construction of rural schoolbouses, demand immediate attention.

The rural schools are suffering from the want of official and intelligent supervision. In every State some standard of qualification, moral and intelligent supervision. In every State some standard of qualification, moral and intelligent supervision. In every State some standard of qualification, moral and intelligent supervision. In every state some standard of qualification, moral and intelligent supervision. In every State some standard of qualification, moral and intelligent schools.

schools. Good morals and good manners constitute an essential part of an educational equipment. The inculcation of patriotism, of respect for law and order, of whatever tends to make a good citizen, is of as much importance in a small as in a larger school. Regularity, punctuality, obedience, industry, self-control, are as necessary in the country as in the city school. Country school-teachers should call to their aid the beautiful things in nature.

as in the city school. Country school-teacher's should call to their aid the beautiful things in nature.

Some important recommendations are made in the report as to instruction and discipline, and the evils of attempting to grade rural schools as the city schools are graded are set out at length. In connection with school exercises at the town or country centre, once or twice a year, competitive examinations are not recommended, unless they are carefully guarded. The feature of social intercourse, the stimulus which comes from meeting with one's mates, has advantages which ought not to be neglected.

There is embodied an interesting report, urging negro teachers for negro schools. It says that the instinct of the educational development of the negro must be from within and by the race itself, and not solely through extraneous agencies; that the intellectual and moral dependence of the race must not be perpetuated, and that the responsibility of teaching his own race furnishes incentives and means for race elevation. The conclusion reached is that the instinct of race identity renders impossible the realization of an ideal relation between the white teacher and the negro pupil.

THE MEANING OF THE JUBILEE.

DR. DE COSTA'S BROAD INTERPRETATION OF THE ROYAL CELEBRATION.

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa preached on "The Diamond Jubilee" at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Waverley Place and West Eleventhst., last night, taking as "What mean ye by this service?" "Something last night, taking as his text Exodus xii. 26:

He said in part: "Something is meant by this Jubilee service which preachers have not ex-pounded and the people do not comprehend. We are not celebrating sixty years of royalty; nor are we celebrating any royalty at all. We are not paying homage to the Queen as an individual. Apart from her surroundings she would not have attracted any more attention than ten thousand

attracted any more attention than ten thousand other good women in this land,

"We must go away back to pre-Christian days for that common language, literature, religion and lore which is all imbedded in the English-speaking people and is inevitably, by the laws of nature, bringing them together. We may quarrel, but, like in all large families, we will come together and make up our troubles in the end. We have had bitter quarrels, but they were the quarrels of Englishmen with Englishmen. They are ended, and now the affinities of the people are bringing them together. The Victorian celebration is not the cause, but the occasion.

"We are Americans always. But let us not be small Americans. Let us be great Americans, believing in a great America, with a destiny constituting in a great america, with a destiny constituting of something more than Cuba and the Sandwich Islands. Let it be a great American havill reach out to Great Britain, that the two nations speaking one language may carry light, life and salvation to the world. We may not fully comprehend the meaning of this, but the generations to come will perhaps understand the significance of the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Cabot and the celebration of the sixtleth year of the reign of Victoria."

A TIME FOR THE PEOPLE TO RULE.

THE REV. DR. C. L. THOMPSON'S APPEAL FOR GOOD MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

"Our Greater City" was the subject of a sermon delivered last night in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles I. Thompson. The preacher took for his text Acts. xxi, 89., "A citizen of no mean city." He said in part:

part:

This is the time for the people to take the reins in their owns hands. If we are badly governed, we have only ourselves to thank. The first condition for securing good government is that the people shall arise for the protection of their interests, and insist that the man who shall shape the young destiny of the new city shall be without fear and above reproach. No clique, no clib, no party has a ciaim to be heard. Good city government shall not be a party affair. It is a matter for the people, and their will must rule. It may find expression in a party or it may transcend parties. The guarantee for 'good administration of our Government is not to be found in the platforms of parties or in the pledge of clubs, but in the character of the man. The people do not wish the government of the city to be made a dumb figure or the chessboard of some far-off political scheme. A city election is right here, and now for good government this year. Too long have our cities been flung above like shuttle-cocks in the game of parties. The administration of them has become a hissing and a byword.

We want good government, and we don't care whether it comes through a Republican channel or a Democratic channel, or an overflow channel, made over and broad by good elements from everywhere, but we want a government that stands for the homor, righteousness and prosperity of the second city of the world.

NO REFERENCE TO WARSZAWIAK. It had been anticipated by many that the Rev.

Dr. John Hall, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, would make some reference in his sermon yesterday to the case of Herman Warszawiak, the nelisionary, and the unfortunate incident of the previous Sunday, when the formal resolution of the Session suspending Warszawiak from communion in the Church was read, and Mrs. Warszawiak

Dr. Hall carefully avoided all reference to the matter. He preached on "Faith," caling particular attention to the unity of the New and Old Testaments.